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Decorative Renaissance: Tracing Early Ceramic Designs into the Late Prehistoric Period in the U.S. Southwest/Northwest Mexico

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Colorado, I try to engage community members in the past and create new advocates for archaeological and historic preservation.

Schwitalla, Al (Al W. Schwitalla Garcia and Associates, Inc.)

[194] *Sub-regional Patterns of Health Stress in Central California*

The pioneering osteological research by Peter Schulz (1981) and his subsequent collaboration with David Dickel and Henry McHenry in the seminal 1982 symposium Paleopathology at the Origins of Agriculture (Cohen and Armelagos 1984) have for many years served as the largest and only cumulative references of diachronic health patterns among hunter-gatherers from central California. This presentation introduces current bioarchaeological results of health stress based on 16,000 individuals that lived in the region from 3000 B.C. to A.D. 1899 and discusses what factors contributed to index prevalence variation given the sub-regional diversity found in central California.

Schwitalla, Al [11] see Jones, Terry L.

Scott, Ann (The University of Texas at Austin)

[266] *Some Preliminary Observations on the Midnight Terror Cave Ceramic Assemblage*

During three seasons of work at Midnight Terror Cave in Belize over 29,000 sherds were collected. While the assemblage is dominated by Late to Terminal Classic wares, Middle Preclassic sherds were identified and a substantial Early Classic component was documented. Ceramic densities are highest in areas of the cave where the density of human bone is lowest suggesting a clear differentiation in the utilization of space. A modified version of type-variety analysis was used to record both vessel form and surface finish. In addition, data were collected on post-production modifications that allow us to offer some insights into vessel use.

Scott, John (University of Bristol, Metcalf Archaeology)

[258] *From Trajan to T. E. Lawrence: 2000 Years of Conflict Stratigraphy in Wadi Yutm, Southern Jordan*
Archaeological reconnaissance of Wadi Yutm in southern Jordan in 2010 observed Trajan period Roman forts and modern defensive structures likely occupied during the Six-Day and Yom Kippur wars. Iron Age and Islamic Period fortifications may also be present, suggesting a 2000 year stratigraphy of conflict within the wadi. The reconnaissance was preparatory to a 9000 acre survey of Wadi Yutm to document the Ottoman strongholds of Kethera and Khadra attacked by Lawrence and the Arab guerrillas during WWI and other conflict sites.

Scott, Paul [46] see Holstad, Emily

Scott, Rachel (Arizona State University)

[16] *Farmer, Warrior, Cleric, King: Multiple Masculinities in Early Medieval Ireland*

While the study of gender has become well established in archaeology, the recent introduction of third-wave feminist theory challenges scholars to produce more nuanced interpretations of past gender identities. In this paper, I explore our ability to recognize difference within gender categories through an analysis of men and male

roles in early medieval Ireland (c. AD 400-1200). Integrating the human skeletal data with the historical, archaeological, and iconographic evidence reveals the influence of age, status, and other social categories on masculine identity. A bioarchaeological approach thus allows discussion of multiple masculinities in early Irish society.

[217] *Discussant*

Scott, Randi (Forensic Archaeology Recovery)

[76] *Beyond the Crime Scene: Humanizing Forensic Archaeology*

The benefits of archaeologies' methods and technologies are increasingly becoming more important and valuable in crime scenes and criminology as a whole. Forensic Archaeology encompasses many different areas from scene recoveries to expert witnesses. One area of importance that cross all facets and tend to be overlooked is "involvement". This paper is intended to explore issues forensic archaeologists encounter with families and communities during and after a casualty has occurred. It will address whether it is necessary and part of forensic archaeologies responsibility to act as facilitators or contributors in the healing and/or closure process to the living.

Scott, Sarah (Wagner College)

[47] *Slave Labor: Uruk Cylinder Seal Imagery and Early Writing*

The emergence of cylinder seals in southern Mesopotamia in the fourth millennium BCE was a new technology vital to temple accounting. During the proto-literate period the type of information carried by the seals and their impressions changed; as this happened the first numerical and inscribed 'proto-writing' also emerged. Assyriologists have examined the development of the numerical systems and 'proto-writing,' while Art Historians and Archaeologists examine the meaning and function of seal imagery. This paper analyzes Uruk seal imagery in conjunction with numerical and 'proto-writing' technologies to reveal the interconnectedness of seal and inscription as a larger accounting system.

Scott-Ireton, Della (Florida Public Archaeology Network) [268] *Discussant*

Searcy, Michael (Brigham Young University)

[264] *Decorative Renascence: Tracing Early Ceramic Designs into the Late Prehistoric Period in the U.S. Southwest/Northwest Mexico*

Cordell (1997) has characterized the late prehistoric period (A.D 1200-1450) in the U.S. Southwest/Northwest Mexico as one of crystallization when "many specific forms, designs, symbols, or motifs can be traced to much earlier periods" but, "they came together in new ways." This paper traces the emergence of designs and motifs among earlier ceramic traditions, such as Mimbres and Ancestral Puebloan, and their later appearance on Salado and Casas Grandes pottery. I use design analysis to explore the spread of styles and symbols throughout time and space and show how these methods contribute to interpretations of interregional interaction and cultural continuity.

Seeley, Kent [19] see Stevens, Stanley M.